

anywise affecting animals are being, or are about to be, violated in any particular building or place such Magistrate shall immediately issue and deliver a warrant to any person authorized by law to make arrests for such offences, authorizing him to enter and search such building or place and to arrest any person there present found violating any of said laws, and to bring such person before the nearest Magistrate of competent jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

SECTION 11. In this Act and in every law passed, or which may be passed, relating to or affecting animals, the singular shall include the plural. The words "animal" or "dumb animal" shall be held to include every living creature; the words "torture," "torment," or "cruelty," shall be held to include every act, omission, or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted; and the words "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals.

SECTION 12. Any person convicted under the provisions of this Act shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, with or without hard labor not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 13. And be it further enacted that Chapter XXIV of the Penal Code be and the same is hereby repealed, as well as all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with and contrary to the provision of this Act.

Approved on this 21st day of August, A.D. 1884.

KALAKAUA, REX.

#### AN ACT

##### TO PREVENT UNLAWFUL SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

*Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any persons to organize, form or maintain any secret association for any purpose whatever except under the provisions in this Act set forth.

SECTION 2. Any persons desiring to organize, form or maintain a secret association in this Kingdom shall apply to the Minister of the Interior for a license to organize, form and maintain a secret association. Such application shall be in writing stating the object for which such association is organized, formed and maintained and shall be verified by the oaths of at least two of the persons making the application.

SECTION 3. Such application shall be submitted to the King in Privy Council who may grant or refuse the request made.

SECTION 4. If such application shall be granted the Minister of the Interior shall free of any cost or charge issue a license to the applicants to organize, form and maintain a secret association. The said license shall state the name of the association, the names of the applicants and the object of the association.

SECTION 5. Such license may be revoked and cancelled at any time by the King in Privy Council.

SECTION 6. Any person or persons who shall organize, form, maintain, join, become a member or remain a member of any secret association not licensed as provided for in this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment nor to exceed three months or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 7. Any person owning or occupying premises upon which an unlicensed secret association assembles who shall knowingly permit such assembly shall be punished on conviction by imprisonment not to exceed six months or by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 8. All secret associations now existing in this Kingdom shall within thirty days after the approval of this Act apply for the license provided for in this Act, and if such license be refused shall thenceforth cease to assemble, and any person or persons who may be members of such association and shall assemble or remain a member or members of such secret association shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished on conviction as provided for in Section 6 of this Act.

SECTION 9. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to such secret associations which have obtained and have or such which may hereafter obtain charters of incorporation under the Laws of this Kingdom.

SECTION 10. This Act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Approved this 29th day of August, A. D. 1884.

KALAKAUA, REX.

#### AN ACT

##### TO REGULATE THE PAYING OF LABORERS SERVING UNDER CONTRACTS.

WHEREAS, Laborers serving under written Contracts are sometimes oppressed through having their wages excessively reduced for lost time, therefore;

*Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. Every laborer serving under written contract shall be entitled to his full pay under the contract, according to the time he has worked. And no master shall deduct from the wages of any such laborer for lost time, more than the amount of money representing such lost time.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the time of its publication.

Approved this 29th day of August, A.D. 1884.

KALAKAUA, REX.

(Continued from page 5)

gaged at Spreckelsville, on Maui, in studies of soils, fertilizers, and other matters of interest to planters,

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

In pursuance of the valuable suggestions contained in the Report on Live Stock at the last annual meeting, your Secretary gave careful attention to the subject of the statute relating to the diseased animals, and the statutes then existing were amended and amplified so as to afford greater protection. It seemed impracticable to attempt full and comprehensive legislation upon the subject, but the provisions of the new law, if judiciously enforced, will tend to arrest the evils from the diseases already propagated among our live stock, and to prevent further introduction of disease.

The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Government has secured the services of a skilled veterinary surgeon of repute and integrity.

Our impunity from fatal diseases among animals, in the past, and the lack of information on the subject, has tended to allay alarm in regard to the dangers to which we are exposed. But that the live stock of the country is in imminent danger there is no question. The values represented by our live stock are very large, and it is high time that active and intelligent measures were taken for their preservation.

#### FORRESTRY.

This subject, which has met with attention and discussion at each annual meeting of the Company, has been left mainly in the hands of the able Committee on Forestry. Information has been sought, and some of the communications addressed to the Chairman of the Committee have appeared in the *Planters' Monthly*.

Mr. A. Jaeger, who has charge of the Government nurseries, and who serves without salary, deserves more than passing notice. The planters of these Islands, and all property holders are indebted to Mr. Jaeger for his intelligence, laborious and persistent efforts in endeavoring to introduce new plants, and to demonstrate their worth.

Mr. Jaeger's instructive papers published in the *Planters' Monthly*, indicate somewhat the nature of the work which he is prosecuting.

#### THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

This magazine has been published on the first Monday of each month during the year. The editor has some fault to find with planters for not contributing more to its pages. While appreciating the difficulties in the way of active planters devoting time to such work, and knowing that it is not to be expected that any individual planter will write often for publication, still it is a matter of regret that more material has not been furnished by them for publication.

The advantages to be derived by an interchange of views, and statements of experience, by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, is being recognized more and more the world over.

We know that our planters are aware of this, and believe that is more from lack of time and practice, than disposition, that they fail to give attention to this really important matter.

Those who have contributed to the *Planters' Monthly* would feel more than repaid for their labor, if they knew how their efforts have been appreciated.

#### PLANTATION STATISTICS.

It is to be regretted that such meagre statistics have been supplied by planters upon the details of sugar culture and manufacture.

#### DIFFUSION.

Whether or not the diffusion process can be successfully and economically applied in extracting sugar from cane is now one of the prominent questions in every cane-growing country. The experiments of the past have not fully demonstrated this fact. The problem is yet to be solved. If it can be successfully solved there is every reason to believe that it will be of great value to the industry. The unparalleled stimulus given to the beet sugar industry of Europe during the past few years, is attributed largely to the successful employment of this process. The difficulties in the way of applying it to cane appear much greater than in the case of beets, but

there are many who are sanguine as to the final attainment of success. The benefits to be derived would certainly seem to justify most thorough experiments in this direction.

#### NEW ORLEANS WORLD EXPOSITION.

The World's Exposition in New Orleans, Louisiana, is to open on the first Monday in December of this year, and to continue until the following May. The Trustees have for several months given consideration to the advisability of the Company being represented there. In April a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer, P. C. Jones, Jr., and W. O. Smith, to report upon the matter. The Committee reported adversely on the advisability of sending products, but were in favor of sending a practical planter to represent the Company at the Exposition.

It would seem desirable that some definite action on the subject be taken by the Company.

#### THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

The commodious offices of the Company have been maintained during the year, and have been open at all times to members. A large variety of papers and periodicals upon sugar, scientific and general subjects have been supplied. The reading matter has been little used, by members, and it is a question if it is desirable to continue subscriptions to many of the papers. Members when in town usually have pressing business to attend to, and have no time to devote to reading. It may be well to discontinue taking all except such as are useful to the Editor of the *Planters' Monthly*.

#### THE OUTLOOK.

The almost unprecedented low prices of sugar which have ruled during the year, and which continue to hold, have brought all interested in growing and manufacturing sugar face to face with the absolute necessity for greater economy in the cost of production.

And in this country, not only are planters interested in this problem, but all from the Government to the smallest tradesman, will be effected by the final issue.

Nearly every industry and enterprise here is directly or indirectly dependent upon the fate of the sugar business; property values of every nature rise and fall with the values of sugar property, and no one engaged in business here can be indifferent to their fluctuations.

The danger of having low prices has been more or less prominent before the mind of every planter for several years, and in a great measure proportions have been made to meet it. Labor-saving machinery of various kinds has been introduced and improved processes adopted, and in many respects sugar is produced at a less cost per ton than in former years.

In the manufacture of sugar a very great saving in the cost of fuel has been obtained, so that many of the works now use no fuel other than the trash or bagasse from the mill. This is a great advance, for with the scarcity of firewood and the large expense of importing coal from abroad, the annual outlay for fuel has heretofore been a heavy item in the expenses of most plantations. Much progress has also been made in reducing the number of laborers required in and about the sugar works.

The difficulties of transportation have also been largely overcome, and much saving made. And in other respects the cost of production has been reduced. Still all has not been attained which is possible, and the closest attention must be given to every detail. We are being crowded, as all the great industries of the world are crowded, by competition and advances in knowledge. It is a question of the survival of the fittest, and it is only by the utmost vigilance, and availing ourselves of every advantage within our reach that success can be reaped.

While the spirit of investigation and experiment may be followed too far, it behoves us to seek for all the information which may be of service. There seems to be a law of compensation which governs the world, and while we have to contend with certain disadvantages, there are other conditions which are in our favor.

Besides the national conditions which favor us, the circumstances of the period of comparative prosperity

enjoyed for a few years past, and the consequent development have produced conditions which make us much better able to meet the issues now confronting us.

Although we cannot control the markets of the world, our future is largely in our own hands. Perhaps in no period of the history of these Islands has the demand been greater for steady, persistent, and intelligent effort on the part of those engaged in business enterprises than at the present time.

#### MEMBERS WITHDRAWING FROM THE COMPANY.

Certain members of the company having notified the Trustees that they had withdrawn from the association, a committee consisting of Messrs. S. B. Dole and W. O. Smith was appointed to report upon the course which the Trustees should take with reference to their shares, and the legal status of such persons in their relations to the Company. The following is the report of the Committee:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS FROM THE CORPORATION.

##### To the Planters' Labor and Supply Company:

Your Committee, appointed to report upon the status of those members of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, who have resigned or withdrawn from the same, report as follows:

The Company being a corporation, each member is liable for the debts of the corporation to the extent of the unpaid balance of his shares. In those corporation whose shares are saleable, the purchaser of any unpaid up share from a stockholder would probably stand in the place of his grantor as regards the liability of such a share—that is, he would become the stockholder in the place of the other, and would assume his liabilities as to the share transferred. But in our case the shares are not saleable, but certain of the stockholders have given notice of their resignation or withdrawal from the Company. It is our opinion that in the case in point the unanimous vote of the stockholders at some authorized meeting is necessary to the severance of the connection of a stockholder with the Company. This opinion is based upon a careful examination of authorities on the law of operations.

We therefore recommend that a resolution be introduced at the present annual meeting: that all stockholders who have notified the Company of their resignation, or of their desire to withdraw from the Company, be allowed to do so, subject to the payment of their proportionate liabilities to the Company existing at the time of the receipt of such notice, and that upon the severance of their connection aforesaid, the shares held by such withdrawing members be declared to the Company.

S. B. DOLE.

W. O. SMITH.

Honolulu, October 20, 1884.

#### Those Public Baths.

The *lomi-lomi* advocatist of the Press takes "a writer in the Administration paper" (sic) to task for differing in his views anent bathing and a bath house. Said writer is accused of "sneering" at the *Guide's* suggestion for a public bath. In this he is mistaken; no sneer was intended, but a good, natural criticism of the *lomi-lomi* suggestion which was characterized as absurd. The plan of founding a public bath was heartily endorsed, and some pains were taken to sketch a plan for one, which, if the present writer was rich enough, he would in his present mood, establish at his own expense.

But the *lomi-lomi* feature of the business had better be left out; for, in these islands, there are incitements enough to sensuous enjoyment without making one of them a recognized institution. From the *lomi-lomi* to the *hula-hula* is but a step, and generally the first mentioned follows the latter.

It may be said that the *lomi-lomi* is a simple hygienic operation. True—to the foreigner—not the native, and when a foreigner employs a native (as he must) to *lomi* him, he must bear it in mind that the operator will make a jest (and we all know what aspect the average Hawaiian jest presents) of the physical peculiarities of his subjects.

One of the first pre-requisites towards regenerating the Hawaiian is to set him the example of abstinence from things we look upon as innocent pleasures, but which he has always associated with other and grosser sensual enjoyments.